be temperate latitudes, but he a climate where he European could toil and live. While Spain oon exhausted its metalic resources and spent to proceed in devastating wars, the soil regained ancultivated, from which wast wealth has to be drawn. There only existed one species of labor which could be employed in the walopment of these wast tropical regions—to a fruitfulness of which no section of the Old orld afforded any parallel—and this was the revisude of Africans.

lavery was the beginning of civilization in their labor could be made available in agricul-tural or pastoral pursuits. Hence, when savage chiefs found they could sell their prisoners to those able and willing to feed them for their pervices, the spirit of civilization stepped in and rescued them from death. Hence the com-mencement of slavery was founded in humani ty and aided the progress of civilization. The or of the prisoners thus purchased, after prosolves and owners, would have a surplus left, which would lead to exchanges, and thus lay the foundation of commercial intercourse; and its necessities would again call in the aid of the mechanical arts and manufactures.

African labor in the New World has formed

one of the most remarkable epochs in the history of man. In no period of his previous existence were Africans Subjugated to tropical labor—in no part of the Eastern World did such a vast and rich field exist for its employment. From the date of the commencement of the African slave trade may be dated the beginning of a new era in modern wealth and civili-

England engaged in the African slave trade in the sixteenth century, in the time of Henry VIII., which was vigorously prosecuted in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It was under her sway that regular companies were formed, and a large number of vessels were sent out to the coast of Africa to purchase prisoners from the natives and convey them to the British West India Islands, and to her colonies of North America. The members of the royal family, with many of the nobility of Englands vested their meany in these expeditions. their money in these expeditions. And many of her present nobility are indebted for their hereditary wealth to the profits their ancestors derived from the prosecution of the slave trade.

When Sir John Hawkins first visited an African tribe known as the Sambos, he found them cannibals; and the first purchase he made was from a chief who had retained a certain number of prisoners as a provision against fu-

ture want.
It is a little curious that one expedition fitted out for the slave trade under the patronage of Queen Elizabeth's government was called "Josus," and another was called "Jolomon." The British not only supplied their own colonies with African laborers, which vastly aug-mented their value and productiveness, contri-

buting wealth to the British nation, but they contracted to deliver, under royal charter, a large number annually to the Spanish colonies.
To understand the immense advantages gained and the benefit conferred on civilization by African labor in the tropics of the New World, i is only necessary to reflect upon what the condition of Europe, and especially of England, was prior to the emyloyment of African labor, or before the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and subsequent to that period. While much has

the shoulders of men, or were supported in sheir hands, while others marched in front with flambeaus to light their way. The crock-tery ware of the royal table was little better than that produced by the Dutch potteries in New Jersey. Her public roads were almost

shell ashees, with other marcial is from with Baheesa to highly thir way. To read, the same of the Net English to the Net English to the State of the S

1,000,000 in Cuba, besides large numbers of coolies and captured Africans in her West India Islands. And no less than 120,000,000 tipped African negro who appeared in the Conryotts and coolies, or Asiatic slaves, laboring
for her in the tropical regions of her East India
Possessions.

Madness ruled the hour. And in an evil mo-

imports from thence to \$80,000,000. The progress of the United States from the same

enemy, and that they must unite to put down it and the South tegether. The fanatics talk of freedom, just as though there existed a single white man in the United Stated who does not enjoy as much liberty to-day as existed in America when General Washington was first imaugurated President of the United States, on the steps of the old City Hall in New York. Such an tasane cry only means abolitic nism, which, if carried out, is to involve whites and blacks in one general rule. blacks in one general ruin.

But, says one, the constitution does not re

cognise African services, or slavery, as property. How do you make that our?

At the time the constitution of the United Sales was signed, in 1787, there were 41,000 African slaves held in the present free States of the North. The State of New York held 21,000, Rhode Island, Penns, Ivania, New Jersey. ance were derived from the chase. Prisoners aken in are could not be supported; their aptors polessad no means for feeding or main-aining them. Hence their Constant custom was a put them to death. This would prevail until heir labor could be made available in agricult. its formation declaring that slaves from that moment ceased to be property, do you, can any one, suppose that New York - holding property in 21,000 slaves—or that Rhode Island or other Northern States, would have signed it? Not "a bit" of it. How impident and unjust, therefore, for those States who sold out their negroes to the South now to come for-

no prope by in African services or labor, or in states, under the constitution. This, too, in the face of the fact that the government has uniformly paid for slaves killed in Indian wars, and has all ocompelled the Euglish to pay for slaves carried of during the late war, or wreeked on English is lands and trained there

by violence, when en route from one American port to another.

The movements of the New England States in regard to slavery have been of a most ex-traordinary character. During the debates in the convention of the formation of the constitu-tion, Virginia, with a majority of the Southern States, proposed a clause in favor of termina-ling the slave trade in 1800. This was oppoincluding Massachusetts and Rhode Island-who had a large number of vessels engaged in the slave trade, or in transporting slaves from Africa to the Sou'h rn States, and did not wish their trade to be interrupted. Hence these States proposed to extend the period to 1820. This the Southern States opposed. Finally, the period of 1808 was offered as a compromise, and we find that Massachusetts and other New England States, who could have terminated the African slave trade in 1800, actually voted to extend it eight years beyond that period, during which the trade was never more actively prosecuted. Massachusetts became responsible for the Africans latroduced in the South within those eight years. In that time 40,000 here introduced into South Carolina. Does Massachuseits, when supporting the docurines of Abolitionism, repent of having been a party to the introduction of those 40,000 Africans Or does she propose to purchase their libe tion, and send them back to Africa? Not at all. We find that within a recent period she sends

one of her lawyers to South Carolina to resist the imprisonment of free negroes, made neces-sary for the protection of its citizens. What did South Carolina do? Acknowledge the right of Massachusetts to interfere in her legis State was summarily ejected from South Carolina. What followed? Did Massachusetts at tempt coercion? No. She had no constitutional right to do so. It is now claimed that the free States collectively, Massachusetts included, have a right to do what the a ter had no power or legal right to do individually.

Again, we find a Senator of Messachusetts,

had no lights, and when people went out at or in other words, to redress the personal night they had to be carried in handbarrows on grievances of Mr. Hoar and Mr. Sumner, to do

Equality," white and black. love of the negro, he actually embraced a thick

The annual exports to her East India Posses-sions amount to \$70,000,000, and her annual cent men and women to the guillotine in the name of "liberty, fraternity and equality," pro-claimed 400,000 brutal and savage blacks in Si-claimed 400,000 brutal and savage blacks in Si-ly circumstantial, decided that the death pen-

turers, the steam engine builders, the productive of the Day.

The blacks of St. Domingo are still an unequal race. The blacks of St. Domingo are still an unequal race. The blacks of St. Domingo are still an unequal race. The material prosperity of the island has an ever been an inever been in inever been the blacks. accomplish? The ma sacre of 30,-000 white men, women and children, in all the forms of barbarous cruelty. That is all. And what more than similar butchery can our abo-litionists accomplish if lest to carry out their insone crusade?

can labor in the New World, was inaugurated in England. The jun elsy and Jacobinism of France crossed the Channel. Mr. Wilberforce and his Quake friends commenced operations angainst the slave trade. Gaining strength, they adopted the principles of L'Ami des Noire, and became rampant abelitionists, and finally forced the government to abolis a slavery in her West India Islands, which led to their ruin. Their attempted recaperation by supplies of coolies and captured Africans has proved a failure.

The next grand assault to be made on the

enormously valuable labor of Africans in the tropics-valuable alike to whites and blacks, tropics—valuable alike to whites and blacks, valuable to the cause of progress, of commerce and of civilization throughout the world—has been organized in the free States of North America, incited by British influence, against the labor of four millions of slaves in the Southern States, with whom they formed the most constitutional compacts. Fortunately for those Southern States, and for the whites of the civilized world, who must have supplies of \$200,ilized world, who must have supplies of \$200, 000,000 in cotton annually, to say nothing of tobacco, rice, &c., they are independent and sovereign States in all things not expressed in the constitution. They, withat, are a brave and patriotic people, and in numbers of whites are nearly two to one against the blacks. They possess arms, arsenals and military organizations. Hence, when the Garrisons, Phillipses, Sewards, and other fanatics of the North, wrecked on English islands and retained there equally utopian nonsense regarding a grand negro republic, to be organized and supported on the borders of the Southern States at the

expense of the United States government.
You see a well dressed negro walking the streets, about as well civilized as his nature termits. How did he attain that civilization?
Did somebody send to Africa and bring him
over, rear, feed and clothe him at their expense
in order to civilize him? No. He was civil ized by the services of his ancestors, without which, if he now existed at all, he would to-day be a pig headed cannibal in the wilds of

Germans, and other citizens of foreign birth and endeavored to persuade them that the Southern people, and African labor in particular, are their greatest enemies. A great ite of course. Have the great body of this class of people ever reflected upon the fact, that

It requires over 2,000 ships and 40,000 sallors to transport one crop of cotton to Europe.
These vessels bring back to the free ports of
the North merchandise less bulky than cotton,
tobacco and rice, which leaves large unoccupied space, that is alled with steerage passengers at a low rate of fare—a rate which would
be unartainable were it not for the large num
has of vessels engaged in the transportation of rope into the free States of the North ha-been largely promoted by the African labor o the South. One of the first effects of the de struction or serious disturbance to this labor would be in a measure the suspension of for-

search and the seizure of sailors by British and sers, while some of the New England States, when it had commenced, opposed the war. After a contest of three years the States emerged from the struggle in poverty and bankruptey. Cotton new sold at 18 cents to

in his power, upon the question of slavery.

The Committee, however, in view of the fact imports from thence to \$80,000,000. The progress of the United States from the same general basis has also resched an annual average export of about \$252,000,000.00 more of the same property of t

The Carolina Spartan.

SPARNANBUED:

Thursday, November 1, 1869.

Those indebted to this office for subscription, ad ertising, or printing, will please remember that Court Week will be a good time to call and settle. Those who are not compelled to attend as suitors, jurymen, witnesses, or mere spectators, can send the amounts up by their neighbors, who will cheerfully render themand us the small service of hamling it over and taking back receipts. Do not think, because the sum is small; that it is of no importance. When we can unite these small amounts, we shall have a pile, and that pile will do us considerable good in many ways.

Wardlaw presiding.

Wardlaw presiding.

On Monday his Honor delivered a brief charge to the Grand Jurors, instructing them in regard to their various duties in a clear and in regard to their various duties in a clear and in the Union men of all parties, he has succedible to the Union men of all parties. in regard to their various duties in a clear and of the State er. Und rwood was tried, and the prisoner, who was indicted for Larceny, was equitted; but the Solicitor suggested that information had been received from North Caro-Sewards, and other fanatics of the North, dream of converting that fair and prosperous scellon of our Union into another St. Domingo: when they suppose that they can accomplish the indistriminate massacre of the whites and reduce their dwellings to askes, their dreams will never be realized. Neither will their the lowest character. Said Underwood is ap-parently fifty years old, is five feet four or five linches high, has dark skin, stoops some, and has a downcast look.

The next case tried was that of the State vs.

Madison Chapman, who was indicted for steal-

Evan of Laurens.

EDr. Lieber.

Dr. F. Lieber was for four years a Profess

Again, we find a Senator of Massachusetts, been attributed to the reformation, to printing and to the gold mines of South America, the vast material elements of modern elvilization in the South and the senator of Massachusetts assisted to pour to the gold mines of South America, the vast material elements of modern elvilization of the Southern States, is knocked down, looked.

Regland, when Elizabeth came to the throne, was in a measure without a commerce and without a navy. The Arnauda, which threatened her destruction, would be regarded now of little more importance than a fleet of fishing smacks. The city of London vras convosed of muddy and crooked lanes and narrow alleys for streets, over which the gables of wooden houses nearly touched each other. Her streets had no lights, and when people went out at

this place; and the further fact that the elder this place; and the further fact this place; and the further fact the fact that the elder this place; and the further fact thi

Lanford's, S. C., Oct. 20th, 1860,

The following letter will explain itself. The

New York Demonstration.

The Minute and the Union Men terned out in immense numbers last night. On the 3rd of October the Wide Awakes had their great procession, so long talked of, and introduced, like a stage display with a blast and flourish of trumpets. The procession was large, though not so large as the republicans claimed, and was composed, for a great part, of youths able to carry torches, but unable to vote, either at the approaching election in November, or, from appearances, at zeveral subsequent elections. The ranks were swelled by clubs from the back country, cities and villages—from Albany, Troy, Hartford, Danbury, Boston, and even from upor distant points. This conglomeven from more distant points. This conglom-eration of clubs, metropolitan and urban, pass ed through the streets in solemn array. like a midnight parada of the Sons of Malta unenthus siastic and awakening no enthusiasm. A party of c owled monks, bearing lighted tapers, returning from a funeral, would have been quite provokative of any political excitement Wide Awakes, who were so called, as Court Week.

The regular Fall Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions for Spartanburg District was organized on Monday last, his Honor Judge Wardlaw presiding.

As those Wide Awakes, who were so called, as a wit happily observed, "because they had no place to sleep." The crowd which gathered to see them appreciated, as all New York crowds do, this lack of enthusiasm, and before half of the dull procession had passed, the Wide Awakes were popularly christened "somnambulists,"

ed in doing more than he intended-he forcible nanner. The Summary Process cases given us a genuine torchlight procession, the greatest New York ever saw, in numbers and were then called and disposed of during the day, after which the Petit Juries were organized, and Mr. Solicitor Reed commenced the trial of cases on the Session's Docket. There were several cases of Assault and Battery, in which the defendants plead guilty. The case vited clubs, entirely of our own citizens, men who can and will vote berein the city and State. In numbers it more than double the Wide Awake procession, there being upon the lowest estimate, from twenty-five to 30 thousand men in line, while in clan, vim and enthusiasm i was unequalled. Cheering and cheered, i musics cannon, flaga, transparencies, tableau, fireworks and banners, in lescribable imposing. and the shouts which everywhere responded to the obsers of the clubs from the thousands who lined the streets showed that the Union men outside of the procession were so numerous arraignment, but his Honor, thinking he might have done so inconsiderately, allowed him, by the advice of coursel, to tetract his plea, and enter one of net guilty. Subsequently, how-From Mariborough.

Hitchings had been corresponding with Wm.

H. Seward and Horace Greeley, two gentlemen from Pekin appeared as witnesses, one of whom.

Dr. Hadley, offered to testify that he had heard the elder Hitchings declare his intention to ar
(he elder Hitchings declare his intention to ar-

THE CENSUS OF GREENVILLE. - We have been kindly permitted by M. D. Diekey, Esq., Assistant United States Mardral, to compile several

From Washington.

Wishixoron, Oct. 23, 1860.—The government have been put in poss asion of information, from a reliable source, respecting Spanish designs and intrigues to obtain a foothold upon this continent. Her operations are said to be upon a grand scale. It is clear, from the disclosures, that her designs are not confined to Mexico, but extend also to central and South America. She is understood to have the co-operation of a landing European Power, which, should it become necessary, will render all the necessary aid. The administration, being in possession of all the facts, will keep der all the necessary aid. The administration, being in possessien of all the facts, will keep a vigilant watch of her movements. The monacing attitude of her fleet in the Gulf, her operations in Venezuela, and the landing of a large force upon Dominican soil, clearly indicates that there is some truth in the reports of Territorial acquisition upon this continuit, and in every other quarter where there is a possibility of venezus.

ity of success.

The black republican press are constantly asserting that the President has stated that he did not believe there would be a dissolution of the Union; or even a succession of the Southern States in the event of Lincoln's election. This States in the event of Lincoln's election. This is a complete fabrication. He has never hesitated to state to any and every one who asked his opinion that he had serious apprehensions upon the subject. What the South will do he does not pretend to know, but that seven or eight, and perhaps more, of the Southern upon the subject. What the South will do he does not pretend to know, but that seven or eight, and perhaps more, of the Southern States, will take speedy action, he fully anticipates. What he will do, if snything, in such an emergency, he has never indicated to any human being.

The election of Baker, republican, and Nes-

mith, Douglas democrat, as United States Sen-ator from Oregon, creates no surprise here. The fusion between the republican and Douglas factions in the Legislature was complete They coalesced also on the Congressional elec-

tion, but were beaten.

An evening paper contains the explanation of George N. Sanders touching the offer of the Vice Presidency to Mr. Yancey. It does not mend the matter. Gentleman who have visited different South-

era States represent that the feeling of the peo-ple for non intercourse with the North is in advance of that of the leaders.

A letter from Charleston, S. C. dated Oct.

18th says:
... The fire companies are drilling every night. and making other preparations for the coming dissolution. South Carolina will secode if Lin-coln is elected. A meeting to inaugurate the tast might and 300 young men enlisted t once. They will increase in numbers every day. A Vigilance Committee of prominent gentlemen (about 190 in number) has just been formed' You can depend upon it we are 'wide awake. A latter from Montgomery, Ala., dated Oct.

oth, sore:—
"Our people are pricking up their ears, since to Pennsylvania and Onio elections, and their trom South Carolina for "Riflemen form." A movement is on foot to organize a company

Extract from a private letter from a distin-

Extract from a private letter from a distinguished lawyer of Columbus, Georgia, to a gendement the last Son of Z aperance, we take the following authentic account of the action of the Clio Committee of Vigitance, in reference to the case of the litchings.

Cito, S. C., Oct. 22, 1860.

In view of the exchangement and exaggerated respects in circulation consequent upon the arrest of J. K. Hitchings and his son, F. C. Hitchings, by the Vigitance to mantice of this place, on the suspicion of an alternative excite an insurrection in the nighborhood, the andersigned by repact of sud committee, beginner to sub-like all the take. It is the only point that I can think of warre a fifty years peace may be expected. The North will fall before mob law, and exagging a strate and correct state ment of lasts in relation throads.

Tarrant's Ellervescent Sentence of the care of the community determined to remove them.

A most by was called for that purpose, and arrangem as small to effect the desired purpose. I've to taking well as in the matter and for other giveness, and arrangem as small to effect the desired purpose. I've to taking well as in the matter and for other giveness are communited of the community of the matter and the form that they must be appointed to wait of the community of the community of the community, which they must even the Davist in the Court House. Col Orress of the Court House. Col Orress of the community, which they must even the Davist in the Court House. Col Orress of the Court House, the propriety of the defeat of Lincoln, but would counsel no heavy action on the part of the State. South Carolina should not withdraw alone. Health at from orders in the opinion that our Legislature should ealt for a convention of the people as soon as it was a certained that Lincoln. Nov 1 35 Delays are Bangerous. which were too invoice of fire arms, from Joseph Mavir. A constant new York. Several
letters from present new Low York Several
to various present.

In an explicit of letters
Southern States and assertain the course they These electronical asocied our suspicion. Southern States and ascertain the course they intended to pursue under the circumstances, so

By the same, on the same day, Mr. DAVIS JEFFRIES, of Lamar County, Texas, to Miss SALLIE A. LIPSCOMB, of Spartanburg Dist.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. In the Court of Ordinary.

E. Vise, Administrator, Applicant, vs. John S. Vise, and others, Defendants. Petition for Final Settlement and Decree.

I appearing to my satisfaction that the Heirs of William VISE, deceased, names not known, Defendants in this case, reside without the limits of this State; It is therefore

30th day of October, A. D., 1800. JNO. EARLE BOMAR, o. s. p.

Clerk of the Court. We are authorized to announce Maj. J. W. WEBBER as a Candidate for Clerk of the Court at the ensuing election. Oct 25 31-te three times: WEBBER as a Candidate for Clerk of the Court

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLI

SPARTARBURG DISTRI Citation for Letters of Administ

Citation for Letters of Administration.

WHEREAS MART PILIRAM and A. W. WOODRUPP have distinced this Court for Letters of Administration on all and singular the goods and chaltels, rights and oredits, of SAMUEL PILIGRAM, deceased:

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said SAMUEL PILIGRAM, to be add appear at the Court of Ordinary, for said District, to he held at Spartanburg Court House, on the 16th day of November next, to show cause, if any exist, why said letters should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal of office, this 30th day of October, 1860.

J. EARLE BOMAR, o. s. of Nov 1

Valuable Real and Personal Estate For Sale.

. One Tract of Land.

Containing 100 ACRES, more or less, including the Mills, in good running order, and at an eligible place for custom. One other Tract, adjoining the

ame, containing 160 ACRES, more of less.
ROAD WAGON 1 CARRYALL, 2 GRIND-STONES, 2 BLACKSMITH'S VICES, 1 LOOM, 1 SPINING MACHINE, 1 LOT GUN BAR-RELS, and some other small articles.

A Credit of 12 months will be given on all sums above Five Dollars, with interest from date. Titles will be made perfect, and possesdate. Titles will be made sion given immediately.

WM. P. HOY, Administrator,

ELIZABETH HOY, Adm'rz.

35—3w

JOEL E. GOODGION, DRUGGIST

At the Sign of the Golden Mortar. CORNER CHURCH AND MAIN STS ... Spartanburg, S. C.

Blood Food, for Consumption.

HROAT and Lung diseases, such as
Bronchitis, Coughs, Asthma, &c.,
The effects of the BLOOD FOOD in Consumption are: to soften the cough, brace the nerves, strengthen the system, allay the prostrating night sweats, increase the physical and mental energy, enerich the blood by restoring the lacking red globules, increase the appetite,

and restore color to the skin.

For sale by J. E. GOODGION,

Nov 1 35—tf Sign of Golden Mortar.

E. Queru's Cod Liver Oil Jelly. DREPARED from the pure White Cod Liver Oil. The jellifying of Cod Liver Oil enables the most delicate stomach to receive and retain this great remedy. For sale at

Nov 1 35—tf J. E. GOODGION'S.

BLUE STONE! BLUE STONE!! A FRESH SUPPLY for sale by
J. E. GOODGION,
Druggis

Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters FOR SALE at GOODGION'S.

Delays are Dangerous. OSE no time then in preparing for continwinslow's soothing syrup, the great remedy for infantile complaints.

For sale by FISHER & HEINITSH.

Jellified Caster Oil.

A LL the unpleasant effects of Castor Off are obviated, in this preparation. It is regarded as one of the most useful improvements in Pharancy. Children take it without any objection. For sale by Nov 1, 35-tf FISHER & HEINTSH Pharmaceutists.

No Excuse for Baldness.

NO spology for Wigs. EZEKIEL'S HAIR RESTORER will restore hair upon bald places, will increase its growth, will produce a luxuriant head of hair.

This valuable preparation has been fully tested, and its merits are confirmed by gentlemen of high character and standing in Yirginia. For said by FISHER & HEINITSH, Nov 1 35-17 Pharmaceutist Pharmaceutists.

The only safe and sure remedy for Horses. The German Horse Powders.

A RELIABLE MEDICINE for all internal complaints, Loss of Appetite, Hide-bound, Botts, Yellow Water, Surfeit, Mange, Colic, Colds, Coughs, and all derangements of the Kidneys and Digestive Organs. It has restored to perfect soundness Horses supposed to be broken down and almost worthless, all traces of disease having heap removed by the use of On the 28th October, by A. E. Smith, Esq., Mr. AKURUR CASH and Miss KIZE-KATH-ARINE WILLIS, all of Spartanburg District.
On Sanday marning the 28th October by On Sunday morning, the 28th October, by Elias Wall, Esq. Mr. EDMUND BELCHER to Miss NANCY EDGINS, all of Spartanburg the noble powers of the Horse. If you value District.

On the 24 October, by Rev. Wm. Curtis,
LL.D., Mr. WM. S. LIPSCOMB to Miss ALBERTINE GOUDELOCK, all of Sparianburg
District.

By the same, on the same day, Mr. DAVIS
JEFFRIES, of Lamar County, Texas, to Miss

JEFFRIES, of Lamar County, Texas, to Miss

in ablie powers of the Horse. If you value
your Horse, use no other than the "GERMAN
HORSE POWDERS." It is the only condition
medicine upon which any dependence can be
placed in the treatment of those complaints for
which if is used. It improves the lungs, regulates the circulation of the blood, improves the
digestive organs, softens and loosens the skin,
imparts a fine class to the blood improves the imparts a fine gloss to the hair, and improves the general appearance of the animal. The oprietors beg to caution buyers not to be improphetors beg to caution buyers not to be imposed upon by persons offering other kinds as being quite as good as the German Horse Powders (it is not so). Buy only of the following places, where you will be sure of obtaining this valuable Horse Medicine. Prepared only by E. H. HEINITSH. FOR Sale by FISHER & HEINITSH.

Notes Lost.

without the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered, that they be and appear at the Court of Ordinary, to be holden for Spartanturg District, at Spartanturg Court House, on the 30th day of October next, to show cause, if any exexists, why a Final Settlement and Decree of the Estate of Mrs. Harriet A. Ducker, dee'd, should not be made, or their consent to the same will be entered of record.

Given under my hand and seal of office, this 30th day of October, A. D., 1800. said Notes, as payment of them has been stopped.

The Finder or Holder of them is requested to return them to Mrs. N. J. Bowie, of Spar-tanburg, S. C. Oct 11 82-3t M. R. CATER,